

THOMAS TIGAR.

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
THE THIRD STORY OF SARNETT & HANNA'S
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:
\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$5.00 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
\$3.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

All Letters on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each three subsequent insertions, when consisting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

A list of banks, the notes, of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeits or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.

Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial bank	Cincinnati
Franklin Bank	do
Safe Deposit Bank	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massillon	Massillon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Steubenville	Steubenville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant	Mount Pleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairville	St. Clairville
Yitoh Bank	Columbus
Franklin Bank	New Lisbon
Columbian bk of N. Libon	St. Louis
James and mechanical	St. Louis
Banking bank	Putnam
Commercial Bank of Scioto	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank	Warren
Bank of Xenia	Xenia

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville	Louisville
do	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greenburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Mayfield
branch	Lexington
branch	Richmond
branch	Paris
branch	Covington
branch	Louisville

MISSOURI.

Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis
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All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

FORT WAYNE MAILS.

Logansport, arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening; departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning.

[During usual navigation this mail will arrive on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, and depart on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.]

Muncie City, arrives Saturday and Tuesday; departs Sunday and Wednesday.

Piquette, arrives Monday and Thursday; departs Tuesday and Friday.

Windsor, arrives Monday and Thursday; departs Tuesday and Friday.

Elkhart, arrives Wednesday and Saturday; departs Wednesday and Sunday.

Wabash, arrives Wednesday; departs Thursday.

Branch C. H. arrives Thursday, departs Monday.

Pulaski, arrives Saturday, departs Thursday.

Whitely C.H. departs Friday morning, returns in the evening.

S. NOEL, P. M.

TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS

IN THE TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Allen county,	February 20, August 21.
Adams "	March 6, September 4.
Wells "	March 13, September 11.
Huntington "	March 20, September 18.
Whitley "	March 27, September 25.
Noble "	April 3, October 2.
Lagrange "	April 10, October 9.
Steuben "	April 24, October 23.
De Kalb "	May 1, October 30.

J. W. BORDEN, President Judge.
W. H. COOMBS, Prosecuting Attorney.

County Commissioners sit on the first Monday of March, June, September and December.

Probate Court sits on the second Monday in February, May, August and November.

S. S. MORRIS, Auditor of Allen Co. T. K. BRACKENRIDGE, Treasurer, do. Offices, in public building, corner Main Street and Public Square.

P. G. JONES, Clerk of Circuit Court—Office one door east of Auditor and Treasurer's.

R. E. FLEMING, Recorder. Office on Clinton Street, one door north of the Bank.

Fort Wayne City Council meets first Monday in each month. Jas. Morgan, Mayor; Wm. Lytle, City Recorder; Office, south-east of Clerk's Office.

Fort Wayne Branch Bank: S. Hanna, President; H. McCulloch, Cashier; M. W. Hubbell, Teller. Notes for discount to be offered on Tuesday.

United States Calendar for 1843.

President, JOHN TYLER.

Vice President, W. P. MANGUM.

Cabinet—Secretary of State, Daniel Webster; Treasury, Walter Forward; War, John C. Spencer; Navy, Abel P. Upshur.

Postmaster General, C. A. Wickliffe.

Attorney General, Hugh S. Legare.

Com'r of Patents, H. L. Ellsworth.

Com'r of Land Office, Thomas H. Blake.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney. Associate Justices, Joseph Story, Smith Thompson, John McLean, Henry Baldwin, James M. Wayne, P. V. Daniels, John McKinley, and John Catron.

Reporter, Richard Peters. Clerk, William T. Carroll. Marshal, Alexander Hunter.

Indiana State Register.

SAMUEL BIGGER, Governor;
SAMUEL HALL, Lieut. Governor;
WILLIAM SHEETS, Secretary of State;
MORRIS MORRIS, Auditor of State;
GEORGE H. DUNN, Treasurer;
E. M. HUNTINGTON, U. S. Dist. Judge;
C. CUSHING, U. S. District Attorney;
H. BARNETT, Clerk;
ROBERT HANNA, U. S. Marshal;
ISAAC BLACKFORD, CHARLES DOWNS, JAMES AN SWAN, Judges of the Supreme Court;
P. H. COOMBS, Clerk.

THE MUSE.

THE SLEIGH BELL.

Merrily dash we o'er valley and hill,
All but the sleigh-bell is sleeping and still;
O! bless the dear sleigh-bell! there's nought
can compare
To its loud merry tones, as they break on the ear.

Our horses are staunch, and they dart o'er
the snow,
O'er hills ring gaily the faster we go!
The night breezes sing with an answering
swell

To the melody rude of the merry sleigh-bell.

As swiftly o'er valley and mountain we rove,
The moon riding brightly and calmly above,
Dull sorrow shall bear its inspiring knell,
In the loud cheering notes of the merry sleigh-bell.

Now kiss'd by the moon-beam, out-stripping
the wind,
The cool sweeping night sail inspiring behind
us,
But the far distant tone of the merry sleigh-bell.

Where the white plains are smoothest in safety
we ride,
Where the deep drift is highest we fearlessly
glide,
O'er the sleep we ascend, and we plunge
through the bill,
To the loud lively tone of the merry sleigh-bell.

Tho' sweet is the note of the amorous lute,
And mellow the tone of the soft breathing
flute,
E'en the rich rolling voice of the organ's loud
swell,
Is nought to compare to the merry sleigh-bell.

THE FUTURE LIFE.

BY BRYANT.

How shall I know thee in the sphere which
keeps

The disembodied spirits of the dead,
Where all of thee, that time could wither,
sleeps,

And perishes among dust we tread!

For I shall feel the list of ceaseless pain
If there I meet thy gentle presence not;
Nor hear the voice I love, nor read again
In thy earnest eyes the tender thought.

Will not thy own meek heart demand me there?
That heart whose fondest throbs to me were
given,

My name on earth was ever in thy prayer,
Shall it be banished from thy tongue in
heaven?

To meadows fanned by heaven's life breathing
wind,

In the resplendence of that glorious sphere,
And larger movements of the unfettered mind,
Wilt thou forget the love that joined us here?

The love that lived through all the stormy past,
And meekly with my barbarian nature bore,
And deeper grew, and tenderer to the last,
Shall it expire with life, and be no more!

A happier lot than mine, and larger light,
Await thee there; for thou hast bowed thy
will,

In cheerful homage to the rule of right,
And lovest all, and renderest good for ill.

For me, the sordid cares in which I dwell,
Shrink and consume the soul as heat the
scroll,

And wrath has left its scar—the fire of hell
Has left its frightful scar upon my soul.

Yet, though thou wear'st the glory of the sky,
Wilt thou not keep the same beloved name,
The same fair thoughtful brow, and gentle eye,
Lovelier in heaven's sweet climate, yet the
same!

Shalt thou not teach me, in the calmer home,
The wisdom that I learned so ill in this—
This wisdom is love—till I become,
Thy fit companion to that land of bliss?

FORT WAYNE, Jan. 9th 1843.

MR. EDITOR:—

The following is an answer to the enigma
in your last paper:

F is the first letter of the name and the 6th
letter of the alphabet, and 36 is the square of
6; O is the second letter of the name and the
15th of the alphabet, and 225 is the square
of 15; the difference between O and F
is 9; and 225 multiplied by 9 equals 1701;
the sum of the square is 261; which multi-
plied by 15 and 6 equals 5481. The 3d and
4th letters of the name are R and T, R is the
18th of the alphabet, and T is the 20th;
the difference between them is 2; the square
of 18 is 324 and the square of 20 is 400;
400 and 324 added together equal 724.—
The fifth and sixth letters of the name are
W and A; W is the 23d letter of the alpha-
bet and A is the first, the sum of both is 24;
the square of 24 is 576, add the 24 to and it
equals 600. The 7th and 8th letters of the
name are Y and N; Y is the 25th and N is
the 14th letter of the alphabet; 25 multiplied
by 14 equals 350. The 9th letter of the name
is E, and E is the 5th letter of the alphabet;
14 multiplied by 5 equals 70 and 25 multi-
plied by 5, equals 125.

The above letters properly construed is the
name of my residence, and a solution of your
Enigma.

C. C.—K.

GRAFTING.

We publish the following at the request
of a farmer in this county, who says he has
grafted with great success by following the
directions here laid down, and that he knows
the author to be the most celebrated grafter
in Ohio.

I have practiced grafting by the following
method about fifteen years, and have set
several thousand scions each year. I set at
the rate of from 250 to 400 scions in a day,
and do not lose more than five out of a hun-
dred.

CUTTING SCIONS.

Scions may be cut from the time the leaves
fall from the trees in autumn till the buds
begin to open in the spring. If possible cut
your scions yourself from trees that you are
acquainted with, or procure them from per-
sons you can depend upon; a great amount of
time & money is expended in cultivating fruit
of an inferior quality; this discourages the
owner and his neighbors from continuing the
business of grafting when the whole fault
consisted in a careless or improper selection
of scions. It should always be remembered
that it costs no more to raise the best fruit
than it does to raise the worst. For exam-
ple: my own orchard is wholly grafted and I
have this year sold the best kinds of apples
for 75 cents per bushel, and the worst kinds
for 12 cents, yet the latter has cost me as
much as the former. In cutting scions se-
lect thrifty, shoots of the past summer's
growth; cut them off with a knife about three
fourths of an inch below the circle where the
past year's growth commences. Do not take
scions that have been much shaded, or from
the interior of a true top however thrifty they
may look, neither the wood nor the buds are
sufficiently matured to render it safe to use
them. Tie each sort in a bunch by itself and
cut a mark on the buds of one or two scions
—the numeral letters are the most conveni-
ent marks—make the same mark in your
book, or on a sheet of paper and annex the
name of the fruit; if you graft in an orchard
the mark should be cut in the bark of the
tree, if in a nursery cut the mark on a stake
to be set at the end of the row or by the tree
grafted. By this means you will never be
at a loss for the name of the fruit.

The best time to cut scions is about the
first of March. The object is to cut them
before the sap begins to circulate; yet they
may be cut and used with a reasonable de-
gree of safety till the buds begin to open.—
Those cut after the sap begins to circulate
cannot be transported or kept as safely as
those cut earlier. I keep my scions in the
following manner: I select a dry piece of ground and dig a
square pit large enough to contain my scions
and about two feet deep, I then lay a board
in the bottom and set boards about the sides
—sufficient to prevent the scions from coming
in contact with the earth, lay a board over
the top, and then cover the whole with earth
about a foot thick—lay boards over the
mound thus formed to turn off the rain. Se-
cured in this manner I have never failed in
keeping my scions in the best order till they
were wanted for use. If, however, the water
should stand in the pit even for a short time
the scions will be spoiled.

SETTING THE SCIONS.

If you intend to graft in a nursery you may
safely graft in all the trees that are over half
an inch in diameter at the surface of the
ground; those less than an inch in diameter
I prefer grafting at the surface, those of a
larger size I graft at such a distance above
the ground as will give a stump of about
three fourths of an inch in diameter.
The best time to graft in an orchard is the
second or third year after the trees are
transplanted. If they are grafted the first
year, and a dry season ensues, they are liable
to perish the latter part of the season.—
If the tree is less than an inch in diameter,
cut from five to six feet from the ground, cut
off the whole top and set two scions in the
stump; if they both live one may be cut away
the second year. When you graft large
trees select the leading and best branches
and cut them off where they are from three-
fourths of an inch to three inches in diameter
and in such positions as will form such a top
as you prefer when they take the place of the
natural top. The tools you will need are a
saw (a common saw is the best), a good
pruning or large pocket knife and a wedge
made of soft iron about six inches in
length, make it round and flattened at one end
for opening the cleft, and with the other you
can drive the knife for splitting the stump.
Saw off the tree or branch in a suitable place
where it can be split; smooth the top with
your knife, then split the stump by laying
your knife across the centre and driving it
down with the iron wedge the whole width
of the blade; withdraw your knife and insert
the wedge so as to open the cleft enough to
admit the scions. If the stump is as much
as three-fourths of an inch in diameter, I
would recommend that two scions be always
set in it, one on each side of the stump. If
they both live one may be cut away the sec-
ond year if the owner prefers. I usually leave
them both to grow if set in the top of a large
tree. Prepare your scion by cutting the lower
end in the form of a wedge, let the
wedge be about three fourths of an
inch in length, and that side which is to be
placed next to the centre of the stump should
be a trifle thinner than the other, in order
that the bark of the stump and scion may
come in complete contact when the iron
wedge is withdrawn which is the object to
be attained. Cut the wedge of your first
scion at the circle where the last year's growth
commenced. There is usually a slight bend
in the scion at this place, and you should cut
the wedge in such a manner as to leave the
out side of the bend on the out side of the
stump—cut off your scion at such length as
will leave not less than two or more than
three good buds above the top of the
stump. Cut the wedge of your next scion
at the first good bud above where you cut off
the first, and cut it in such manner as to leave
the bud uninjured, and about two thirds the
distance from the lower point of the out side;
leave the bud on the out side of the scion,
this bud will often grow when those above
it will fail. The scion will receive nutri-
ment from the stump only at such points
where the inner coat of the bark of the stump
comes in actual contact with the inner coat
of the bark of the scion. In preparing the

scion in the manner above described, there
will usually be a slight curve in the line of the
bark on the side of the scion. In setting the
scion place the lower point a trifle with the
outer surface of the bark of the stump, and
see that the inner coats of the bark of the
stump and scion come in actual contact at
the top of the stump. By this method you
will generally succeed in bringing the inner
coats of the bark in contact in three places
out of four; if they agree but in one place the
scion will probably live. If from the size of
the stump you apprehend that the pressure
may be too hard on the scion it may be pre-
vented by inserting a small wooden wedge
in the cleft at the top of the stump before the
iron wedge is withdrawn. Withdraw the
iron wedge carefully so as not to alter the
position of the scion.

WAX FOR GRAFTING.

Prepare your wax by melting seven parts
of rosin, two of beeswax, and one of tallow
together. Pour this when melted into cold
water, say a pound at a time, and having
rubbed your hands thoroughly with lard,
press and work the wax in your hands till
it is pliable, and the water forced out it
is then ready for use. Wax prepared in
the above manner will remain on the trees
three years and protect the scion from the
weather. If a larger proportion of beeswax
or tallow are used, although the scions will
grow, the wax will soon wash off and not pro-
tect the stump a sufficient length of time.—
The wax when used must be sufficiently
warm to spread it with my fingers having first
rubbed them with lard to prevent the wax
from adhering to them. I cover the top of
the stump, and the split on both sides as far
as it extends, the wax on the top of the
stump should be the thickness of a cent, it
may be somewhat thinner on the sides.—
Great care should be used to make the cleft
both air and water-tight, and if once made so
with the beeswax, it will remain tight through
the year.

The time for grafting will depend much
on the forwardness of the season. I think
the best time is when the buds first begin to
open. Scions will live set any time after
the sap begins freely to circulate and till the
apples on the trees are as large as musket
balls, yet those set late, not having the ad-
vantage of the whole season will not grow
as much the first year.

PRUNING TREES.

When small trees are grafted the whole
top may safely be removed at once; but I
think it bad policy to remove more than one
third of the top of a large tree in one year.
There will usually be enough of the top of
a large tree cut away the first year by graft-
ing; let half the remainder be cut away the
following year, and the third year finish the
pruning. The young sprouts should all be
taken off yearly, especially those near the
scions.

I have above described the process I make
use of in grafting—those who will faithfully
try it I have no doubt will be satisfied of its
usefulness.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES FULLER.

Wadsworth, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1838.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE WABASH VALLEY.

—The British Board of Trade has decided
that hams smoked and dried in Canada, from
salted pork imported from the United States
are admissible at the rate of 3s. 8d. per cwt.
On hams imported direct from the United
States, the duty is 14s. per cwt.

We copy the above from the Buffalo Com-
mercial Advertiser of the 4th inst. The
same statement is made in the Merchant's
Magazine for January. Estimating the Eng-
lish shilling at 24 cents, the duty of our hams
that are smoked in Canada, will be in Eng-
land but 84 cents per cwt. of 112 lbs.—being
just 75 cents for 100 lbs., while hams
that go direct from the United States will be
charged with a duty in British ports of three
dollars for each 100 lbs.

Merchants of the Wabash country will do
well to put up their hams in good ham brine,
and ship them in the spring to the Canada
market. The demand at good prices in the
market of Great Britain, and her dependen-
cies will be almost unlimited.

Mr. Van Buren in Missouri.—The demo-
cratic members of the Missouri Legislature
held a meeting on the 19th ult., at which
resolutions were passed, expressing their
concurrence in the proposition of the demo-
cratic members of the Tennessee Legisla-
ture, to hold a National Convention at Bal-
timore, on the 4th Monday of November,
1843. The following persons were appointed
delegates, viz: Thomas H. Benton,
Lewis F. Linn, James M. Hughes, G. M.
Bower, James H. Relfe, Jos. B. Bowlen,
and John Jameson.

The following resolutions were also adop-
ted:

Be it further Resolved, That in the opin-
ion of this meeting, Martin Van Buren is
the choice of the Democracy of Missouri for
the next Presidency, and that said delegates
be instructed to use all honorable means to
secure his nomination to that high office.
Resolved, That in the opinion of this meet-
ing, Col. R. M. Johnson is the choice of
the Democracy of this State for Vice Presi-
dent, and that our delegates to the National
Convention be instructed to use all honora-
ble means to secure his nomination.

A LONGER LEASE.—The Millerites in
Boston have contracted for the erection of
the great tabernacle, at the cost of \$1800,
to be completed by the 1st of February next,
which is to have brick walls, 15 feet high—
the centre of the roof to be 35 feet high.—
A lease of the land has been obtained for
fifteen months from the first of January—the
Second Advent brethren not agreeing among
themselves as to the precise time of the Lord's
coming.—Clev. Her.

LARD OIL.—Small quantities of the article
have found their way across the Atlantic
and been so favorably received in England,
that the last steamer brought out from Lon-
don orders to the manufacturers in Cleveland
and Cincinnati, which they will fill in the
spring. The Cleveland Herald says:
Our friend of the New Bedford Bulletin
will see that the prairie whale is rooting his
way across the great deep, and will soon min-
gle his blubber with the very Prince of
Wales.

REPORT OF M. G. BRIGHT, STATE AGENT.

We are indebted to Daniel Stratton, Esq., and David Hoover, Esq., for copies of this Report. It contains 90 pages, and exhibits a most melancholy picture of the condition of our suspended debt. This debt is about \$4,000,000, and according to the Report, if care and prudence be observed, about half a million may ultimately be saved out of the collateral securities held by the State.—From the personal responsibility of the debtors, comparatively nothing can be made, as with two exceptions, they are wholly insolvent. The whole number of bonds that have been issued on the part of the State, for all purposes whatever, is 14,309, amounting to about 12,693,258 dollars, of which only about \$8,663,358, have been paid to the State. The balance 4,000,000 dollars, is what is termed the suspended debt, and grew out of the sale, contrary to law, of our bonds on a credit to brokers, shavers and swindling institutions, most of whom at the time of sale were, and yet are, totally insolvent.

The Report of Mr. Bright, exhibits great business capacity and brings to light some startling transactions in reference to some of our Ex-Commissioners, not hitherto known, but strongly suspected. We allude particularly to Dr. Coe. After the Doctor went out of office, but being still retained by Stapp and Scott, his successors, to assist them, he sold 200 of our bonds to the Erie County Bank, at 96 cents on the dollar, being 192,000 dollars. This sale, however, whilst it was pretended to have been made to the Erie County Bank was in reality made to the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 88 cents to the dollar, making a difference of 16,000, which the accounts on the books of the Morris Canal and Banking Company show to have been equally divided between Dr. Coe and the Company. In this Company, the Doctor was a secret partner, and this may account why so many of our bonds found their way into that Institution. The amount due the State from the Morris Canal and Banking Company for bonds sold on credit, is 2,536,611 72 dollars, which so far as the personal responsibility of the Institution is concerned, may be considered a total loss.

Nor is this all. Acting in the same capacity as above specified, the Doctor sold to the Binghamton Bank 20 bonds at par, 20,000 dollars, and reported the sale at 88 cents to the dollar, and for his profits in the transaction pocketed the difference between 88 per cent. and par, amounting to 2,400 dollars.

Of the official conduct of Gen. Stapp, as Fund Commissioner, there can be but one opinion, and that is, that he was totally unqualified for the trust reposed in him. We do not say that he acted dishonestly, yet we are not certain but such a charge would be just, but we do say that the whole tenor of his conduct shows him to be wholly devoid of the first qualification to transact the business entrusted to his care. Did a swindling Institution, under the Free Banking System of New York, want means on which to go into operation, or was an exploded Bank Charter to be resuscitated, Gen. Stapp was sought out, courted and treated, and our bonds readily procured from him for those purposes. Not only did he act singularly foolish, and without ordinary caution in the character and worthlessness of the securities he took on the sale of our Bonds, as made by himself, but we notice in several instances when bonds have been sold by his predecessors on credit, and good and simple security taken that, so full was he of the milk of human kindness, as to release those securities, and in their place took others that have since turned out worthless, or trusted solely to the personal responsibility of the debtors, who then were, and still are, insolvent.

The list of collateral securities held by the State, and taken by the Fund Commissioners to secure the payment of the suspended debt, presents an amusing, yet melancholy picture. In 1837-8, when the great credit system exploded, it appears that our State, more than any other in the Union through her Commissioners, busied herself in gathering up the scattered fragments, that were cast far and wide. She has a mortgage from the "Georgia Lumber Company" on 300,000 acres of land in the State of Georgia, on which, it is said, extensive saw mills are situated. Indiana can, therefore, do her own sawing, and should she desire it, can enter with considerable hope of success into the

500 to 10 for sale by
Aug 20, 1842. R. W. T L O R.

SILK BONNETS, of the latest fashions, for
on hand, or made to order. Ladies are in-
vited to call and examine them at
MRS. PAULS
Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842.

